

****ATTENTION****

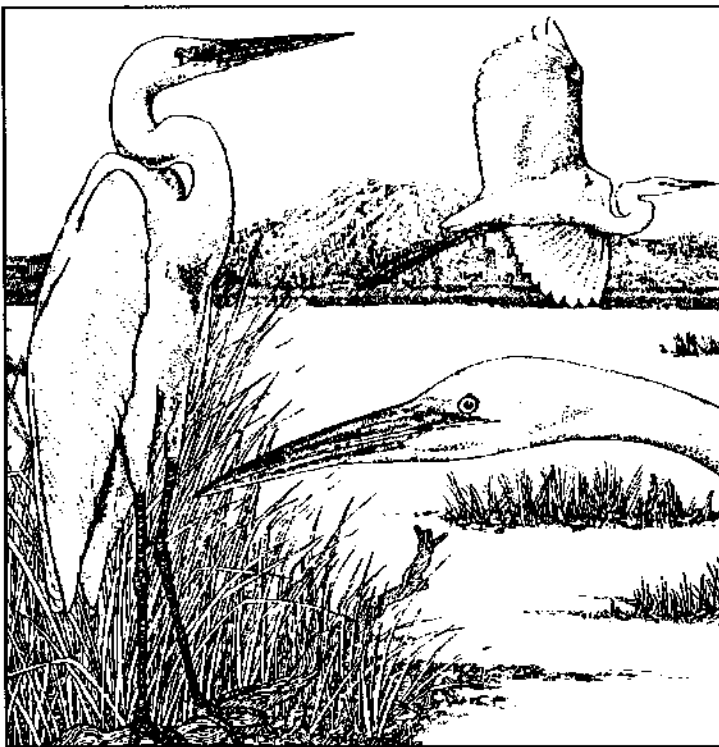
This document is provided for historical purposes only.

Documents contained in the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Document & Publication Archive may contain dated and/or incorrect information. The WDFW Document & Publication Archive is provided as a service to those interested in the history of fish and wildlife management in Washington State.



WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Five Year Report 1987 – 1992



October 1992

Washington Department of Wildlife

GOVERNOR

Booth Gardner

WILDLIFE COMMISSION

Dean A. Lydig, *Chairman*, Spokane

Dr. James M. Walton, *Vice Chairman*, Port Angeles

Mitch S. Johnson, Puyallup

Terry L. Karro, Winthrop

John C. McGlenn, Bellevue

Norman F. Richardson, Yakima

Ken Hires, *Executive Assistant to the Commission*

Debbie Nelson, *Commission Secretary*

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Curt Smitch, Director

Ray Ryan, Deputy Director

Ellen Ford, Executive Assistant

Rich Poelker, Governmental & External Affairs Administrator

Pam Madson, Legislative Liaison/Admin. Regulations Officer

Dennis Carlson, Personnel Manager

Dave Workman, Assistant to the Director - Office of Information and Education

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Fisheries Management: Bruce Crawford

Habitat: Chris Drivdahl

Land Resources: Jenene Fenton

Regional Operations/Management Services: Patricia McLain

Wildlife Enforcement: Tony de la Torre

Wildlife Management: Dave Brittell

REGIONAL MANAGERS

Region 1, Spokane: Bruce Smith

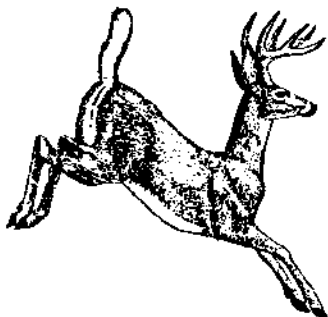
Region 2, Ephrata: Ray Duff

Region 3, Yakima: Larry Popejoy

Region 4, Mill Creek: Bob Everitt

Region 5, Vancouver: Gene Tillett

Region 6, Aberdeen: Jim DeShazo



The artwork used in this publication was provided by Siobhan Sullivan and Darrell Pruett.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1987, House Bill 758 created the Department of Wildlife from what was the Department of Game, setting into motion five years that have been marked by challenge and change.

Washington's wildlife agency has restructured and repositioned itself to manage wildlife in the crowded, fast-paced and fiscally lean era of the 1990s.

The agency has followed a road map developed by Grover and Associates, a firm hired by the Office of Financial Management to review the new Department. The Grover Report recommended improved accountability, strategic planning, evaluation procedures, centralized administration, chain of command, linkage of budget to policy, and employee work plans.

Openness and Accountability

The Wildlife Commission held public hearings to get comment on what budget-setting procedures the agency should use. A citizens' fisheries management policy task force was created.

The agency turned to the public when it implemented a zero-base budget process in 1990, resulting in the first formal inventory of all agency activities. Programs were funded according to their importance to the agency's mission.

In keeping with the Grover Report, agency supervisors and employees are held accountable for making sure that their individual efforts contribute to the agency's overall success in meeting goals and objectives. Individual work plans will enable a geographically dispersed agency to achieve this accountability.

The Department's 800,000 acres of real estate assets were consolidated under the direction of a single manager to improve the agency's performance as a good steward and a good neighbor. Standards and guidelines for managing properties across the state currently are being developed.

Citizen Review

A 28-member citizen review committee was appointed to represent hunting, fishing, environmental, business and agriculture communities in an unprecedented review of the agency's finances and activities. The Budget and Revenue Review Committee examined the agency for 10 months, and issued its report to the Legislature in August of 1992.

Its conclusion: "Our general assessment is that the Department of Wildlife is doing an excellent job considering new required responsibilities and its existing budget constraints."

It also noted, "The biggest cause of program shortfalls is inadequate resources"



Major Resource Management Initiatives

Other major initiatives in the first five years of the Department of Wildlife include:

- Priority Habitats and Species — Identifying the most important habitats for wildlife across the state and providing that information to



local communities and land managers has helped local government to meet the mandates of the Growth Management Act. The objective is to enable development to occur without compromising the most significant habitats or species.

- The "Partners for the 90's" program — This new approach to resource management encourages landowners to improve wildlife habitat and maintain public access to their land. Two pilot programs already are assuring public access to rangeland in Grant County and timberland in Pierce County.
- Washington Ecosystems Conservation Project — This state/federal/private partnership is serving as a model for the nation. It combines public and private resources to encourage habitat improvements on agriculturally marginal uplands and wetlands for wildlife.

Conflicting Expectations

Even five years after the Department of Wildlife was created from the Department of Game, the agency and the Commission still wrestle with competing public expectations over managing hunted, non-hunted, fished and non-fished species.

Game and nongame animals do not exist independently of each other. They are part of a complicated, interdependent ecosystem. The agency has taken steps to end the bureaucratic schism that has divided the game and nongame programs in the Wildlife Management Division.

The reorganization of the division will facilitate the agency's course adjustment as it turns from management of individual species to managing "landscapes." One way to achieve landscape management is through Species Management Plans currently being developed.

Hard Choices Ahead

Implementing species management plans will require hard choices from the agency and the public, especially if funding is not increased. Some constituent groups may have to be told they will no longer receive the service and assistance to which they have become accustomed.

The plans, based on solid science and an involved public, will be used to deal with issues such as environmental hazards, water allocation, problem wildlife, forest practices, wetlands, recreation and the private property movement.

To manage landscapes, the agency needs adequate funding and additional authority to protect wildlife habitat.

Fundamental changes have occurred at the Department of Wildlife in its first five years. The agency awaits the challenges of the next five years and those of the 21st century.

Introduction

State law directs the Department of Wildlife to submit an annual report to the legislature and the public. This year's report takes a longer view than previous efforts. The Wildlife Commission, citizen oversight body for the agency, requested an assessment of the five years since the Department of Game became the Department of Wildlife.

The following report summarizes the history, the changes, and the challenges at this critical juncture.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	page ii
Openness and Accountability	page ii
Citizen Review	page ii
Major Resource Management Initiatives	page ii
Conflicting Expectations	page iii
Hard Choices Ahead	page iii
Wildlife at the Crossroads	
The First Five Years, and the Next	page 1
A New Approach for a New Era	page 2
Public / Private Partnerships	page 5
Other Priority Issues	page 7
External Pressures for Change	page 8
Increasing Public Expectations	page 10
The Next Five Years	page 11
Fiscal Report	page 14-16

WILDLIFE AT THE CROSSROADS

The First Five Years, and the Next

In July of 1987, House Bill 758 created the Department of Wildlife from what was then the Department of Game, setting into motion five years that have been marked by challenge and change.



This report is the account of the Department's first five years, and an assessment of future problems and possibilities. It was prepared at the request of the Washington Wildlife Commission.

The report highlights the milestone events in the transition from Department of Game to Department of Wildlife (WDW). If the agency's first five years could be summed up in only one sentence, that sentence might be this:

Washington's wildlife agency has restructured and repositioned itself to manage wildlife in the crowded, fast-paced and fiscally lean era of the 1990s.

Organizational change is not new to the Department, however. Washington's citizens and wildlife managers historically have modified the structure and process as conditions changed. For example:

In 1889, Washington became a state and established a Department of Fisheries and Game.

In 1915, the Legislature established the office of state game warden.

In 1921, the office of state game warden was abolished and replaced with a supervisor of game and game fish.

In 1932, voters passed Initiative 62, which established the Washington Game Commission and Department of Game.

In 1987, the Legislature passed House Bill 758, transforming the Department of Game into the Department of Wildlife, accountable directly to the governor.



House Bill 758 provided the first general fund money for wildlife (\$8 million).

It changed the names of the Department of Game and Game Commission to the Washington Department of Wildlife and Wildlife Commission.

It authorized the governor to appoint the department's director after consulting with the Wildlife Commission.

It made the director of the Department of Wildlife a member of the governor's cabinet.

It reserved to the Commission the responsibility for setting hunting and fishing seasons and policies and goals.

It required the new Department of Wildlife and Office of Financial Management (OFM) to prepare an analysis of the agency's organization and management. OFM hired Grover and Associates, a management consulting firm, to perform the study.

The Grover Report called for major change, including:

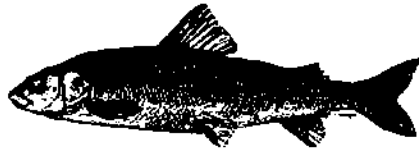
- Greater accountability.
- Improved strategic planning.
- Evaluation procedures to ensure goals and policies were being met.
- Centralized administrative system.
- A clear and effective chain of command.
- Linkage of budget to policy.
- Work plans for employees.

The Grover report provided a road map for repositioning the new Wildlife Commission and Department of Wildlife to manage in the host of problems they face. Since its inception five years ago, the agency has followed that map.

A New Approach for a New Era

One of the first steps was to bring the public into the decision-making processes.

The Wildlife Commission held public hearings to get comment on what budget-setting procedures the agency should use. A citizens' fisheries management policy task force was created.



WDW revamped its public information program to ensure timely reporting through the news media of issues affecting wildlife. One public information position was converted to create a public involvement coordinator in the Information and Education staff, in an effort to give citizens greater opportunity to be informed about Department of Wildlife activities and to participate in the agency's decision-making process.

The Commission's new process to set regulations for the 1992-1993 fishing seasons epitomized the agency's new approach.

Under that process, the agency's proposed seasons and regulations were announced months before any decision was made. The Commission held public hearings on both sides of the state.

Fisheries Management Division employees went to the public to make sure potentially interested groups and persons were aware of proposals that could affect them.

After numerous public meetings and formal hearings, the Commission held a public meeting at which time proposals were debated by the commissioners and final decisions were made. Large volumes of mail indicate the public strongly endorsed the new system.

The agency also turned to the public when it implemented a zero-base budget process in 1990. The process marked a major shift in budget development. It was the first formal inventory of all agency activities. Secondly, the agency held two public workshops in which its priorities were opened to the public. The zero-base budget process listed and prioritized by function all agency programs and activities. Programs were to be funded according to their importance to the agency's mission.

Significant management changes were made. For example, the combined efforts of regional operations are increasingly coordinated under the supervision of an assistant director to bring consistency and accountability across the agency.

The personnel/training unit now reports directly to the deputy director rather than through an assistant director. Job descriptions and qualifications for agency employees were updated. As a result, career paths across the agency were clarified. The training program now crosses divisional lines to

provide to all employees equal access to job related training such as courses in supervision and preparing performance evaluations.

An Executive Management Team was designated to coordinate day-to-day decision-making in the agency and to advise the director on major policy options. The team approach to management has allowed new voices to be heard. Three women and three men make up the team.

The Department's real estate assets — ranging from water access sites to Wildlife Areas — were consolidated under the direction of a single manager to improve the agency's performance as a good steward and a good neighbor. Standards and guidelines for managing all WDW's properties across the state currently are being developed.

State government's Career Executive Program, the Department's most important tool for developing new executive talent, was opened up to four times as many employees to bring new thinking to agency problems. The talents of the program's members are being used to solve a number of agency problems, including:

- A task force on volunteer support: It recommended new policies and procedures for supporting the many hundreds of volunteers who serve the agency through Hunter Education, Aquatic Education, Senior Environmental Corps, fish and wildlife cooperative projects, and other efforts.
- A workforce deployment group: It is looking for ways to deploy agency employees in the way that will most effectively accomplish goals.
- An internal communications task force, which consists of members of the Career Executive Program and representatives of regional offices, is studying where internal communications could be improved.

More than before, agency supervisors and employees are accountable for making sure that their individual efforts contribute to the agency's overall success in meeting goals and objectives. Individual work plans will enable a geographically dispersed agency to achieve this accountability.



Public / Private Partnerships

Appointment of a 28-member citizen review committee was another major step in the same direction. In 1991 and 1992, the Department and Legislature turned to hunting, fishing, environmental, business and agricultural communities to review the agency's finances and activities. At the request of the chairman of the House Fisheries and Wildlife Committee, the director and the Commission appointed the Budget and Revenue Review Committee, which reviewed the agency for 10 months. The committee recently issued its report to the Legislature.

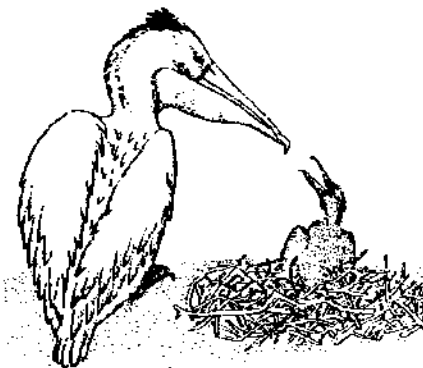
Its conclusion: "Our general assessment is that WDW is doing an excellent job considering new required responsibilities and its existing budget constraints."

The citizen panel issued a number of recommendations designed to improve the agency's performance and effectiveness.

It also noted, "The biggest cause of program shortfalls is inadequate resources"

Against this background of limited resources, WDW has used the reforms recommended by the Grover Report to become more focused on innovative ways to identify priority issues and deal with them. Examples include:

- **Priority Habitats and Species Program** — Identifying the most important habitats for wildlife across the state and providing that information to local communities and land managers. This top-priority program has helped local government to meet the mandates of the Growth Management Act. The objective is to enable development to occur without compromising the most significant habitats or species.
- **The "Partners for the 90's" program:** This new approach to resource management encourages landowners to improve wildlife habitat and maintain public access to their land. Two pilot programs already are assuring public access to 40,000 acres of rangeland in Grant County and 125,000 acres of timberland in Pierce County for wildlife-related recreation.





- The Senior Environmental Corps: This program initiated by Governor Booth Gardner brings the energy, time and talent of senior citizens to bear on a host of wildlife and environmental projects. WDW has the largest contingent of senior volunteers assisting a state government agency. These contributions by seniors are part of a long tradition of citizen volunteers providing their time and other resources to the agency.
- Washington Ecosystems Conservation Project: This state/federal/private partnership is serving as a model for the nation. It combines public and private resources to encourage habitat improvements on agriculturally marginal uplands and wetlands for wildlife. New federal funding is a key to the success of this program.

Meanwhile, WDW and other state agencies are working with federal agencies in the Columbia River Program on efforts to restore and compensate for fish and wildlife habitat inundated or destroyed by the river's hydroelectric dams.

At the state and county levels, several initiatives have been set into motion to solve problems with maximum efficiency and a minimum of expense.

To maximize the use of law enforcement personnel, WDW, the Washington Department of Fisheries and other state and federal agencies now participate in joint patrols and operations. An undercover fish sting operation in 1991 resulted in dozens of arrests and convictions.

A state/tribal hunting agreement with treaty tribes has provided the framework for cooperative enforcement of wildlife laws promulgated by treaty tribes and the state. Under the agreement, regulations have been made consistent and law enforcement agents for the Department and for the signatory tribes now exchange investigative information to bring violators into state or tribal criminal justice systems.

On the environmental education front, WDW was a leader in the effort that created a new requirement for environmental education in kindergarten through 12th grade. WDW also helped in the creation of the Governor's Council on Environmental Education, which is coordinating the efforts of state agencies in this area.

On the local level, WDW has negotiated with the cities of Seattle and Tacoma and other utility systems to provide compensation for the effects of their dams and other developments on wildlife and fish habitat. Mill Creek, Spokane, Bellevue and other cities routinely reserve habitat for wildlife in their urban developments.

Other Priority Issues

Cooperative efforts with treaty tribes have so far avoided costly and time-consuming federal court battles like those that put the federal courts in charge of Washington's salmon and steelhead fisheries in the 1970s after U.S. District Judge George Boldt's historic ruling that assured treaty tribes half the harvestable salmon and steelhead.

Treaty rights are just one of the priority issues which still demand much of the agency's attention, including:

- Captive wildlife and captive shooting: The lucrative captive wildlife market poses a host of potential serious problems for the state. Experts have raised concerns that wildlife farming and captive shooting operations could threaten Washington's free-ranging wildlife with diseases, parasites and hybridization.
- Loss of public access to fish and wildlife resources on private lands: Increasingly, private landowners are restricting or eliminating public access to the fish and wildlife on their lands. With more than 60 percent of Washington's land privately held, this is a serious threat to fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing.
- Clarification of the Department's recreation and protection mandates: Wildlife managers are concerned about how long hunters and anglers will continue supporting most wildlife programs if recreational opportunities continue to diminish; what role wildlife will have in modern society; whether there will be free-ranging wildlife populations as we know them or whether many will become zoo attractions.
- Improving scientific objectivity: The agency must be able to base its arguments on behalf of wildlife on reliable





scientific data that is valid in any forum ranging from a court of law to a negotiation session with a private party. Currently, the Fisheries Management, Wildlife Management and Habitat Divisions have data bases that provide some level of information useful to their respective specialties. That information needs to be upgraded and integrated. The Department's goal is to know for certain how much wildlife lives in the state, and where. Then it will have a scientific basis to ensure there is adequate biodiversity in all ecosystems.

- Ecosystems management: Life is an intricately linked web. Wildlife managers in Washington and across the country must move away from their tendency to focus on single species such as the spotted owl. Ecosystem management is an enlightened and viable alternative to the current system of managing one threatened or endangered species at a time.

With improved organization and the assistance of other agencies and tribes, WDW is better prepared to meet these challenges. But what has put the agency under so much pressure?

External Pressures for Change

When life was simpler and Washington less crowded, the agency responded almost exclusively to the needs and demands of the hunters and anglers. Hunters and anglers supported — and continue to support — the agency with their license and permit fees. That traditional, symbiotic system was buffeted in the 1980s and 1990s by outside forces of change.

Consider the following:

- Population growth: Washington's population grew by 734,000 people between 1980 and 1990. By 1991, the state had more than five million people, giving the state a population density of 75 people per square mile. Only California is more densely populated among the 11 western states. If current trends continue, the population is expected to expand to more than six million by

2010. Approximately half those people will be born in the state, and the balance will move here from other states.

- Two-thirds of the state's growth has occurred in unincorporated areas that formerly served as wildlife habitat. An estimated 30,000 acres of wildlife habitat is converted each year to human uses, creating increasing human-animal conflict.
- At least fifty percent of the state's wetlands are gone and more are being lost each year.
- So much water is diverted from some Washington streams that fish and wildlife numbers are greatly reduced or nearly eliminated. Several rivers, including the Green, Dungeness, Pilchuck, White and Puyallup, have severe flow problems. Water rights applications at the Department of Ecology are increasing rapidly. In 1985 DOE received 800 new applications and had 1,470 pending. In 1990, the agency received 1,500 applications and had 2,400 pending.

Not only is the population growing rapidly, but the attitudes, values and recreational activities of the people are changing in ways that affect wildlife management.

These trends probably are due to several factors, including the fact that:

- Urbanization has produced many competing recreational opportunities — ranging from sporting events, health clubs to all terrain vehicles — that are easier to get to than wildlife-related activities.
- Fewer children are learning to hunt and fish because they are from single-parent families that often lack the time and resources to participate in those recreational activities.
- The "baby boom" generation is focusing its attention on building careers and raising families. The generation born in the 1970s is one of the smallest in modern times. Most of its members were raised in urban areas and appear to have less interest in hunting and fishing.



Studies also show that a great majority of the population

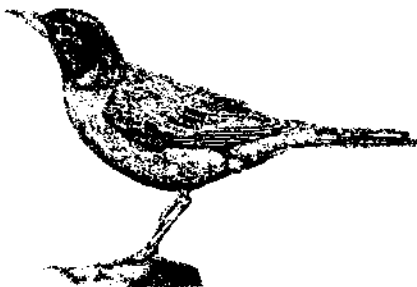
feel wild animals and fish have an important place in Washington's environment. More than 60 percent of Washington's citizens are active appreciative users of our state's wildlife, according to the citizen Budget and Revenue Review Committee. A 1988 study by Hall & Associates for the Wildlife Commission came to the same conclusion.

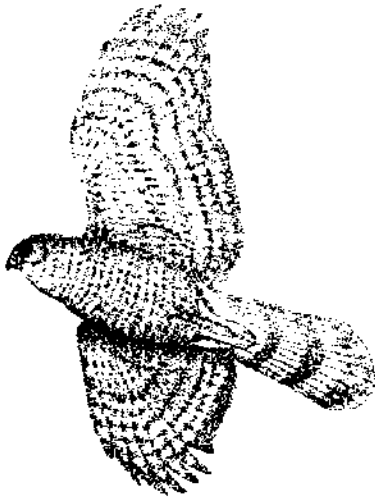
However, many of the non-hunting and non-fishing users of wildlife paid little to help the department cope with the onrush of new and expanding problems. In fact, the 19 percent of the state's people who hunt or fish pay for more than half of WDW funding, according to the citizen review committee.

Increasing Public Expectations

While financial support lags, the public increasingly requires more service. For example:

- The state's rapid growth and resulting habitat destruction have created an urgent need for WDW to develop scientifically sound management options for state and local governments, landowners and private businesses. The federal Endangered Species Act and state Growth Management Act provide opportunities for protection of wildlife and wildlife-related activities.
- The demand for information about potential impacts of proposed land-use and water-use activities is expanding faster than the agency's ability to respond. WDW is able to respond to fewer than 15 percent of the priority requests.
- Local governments, landowners, educators, anglers, hunters, environmentalists, planners and legislators are seeking credible, current and scientifically sound information on the state's fish and wildlife.
- Population growth and numerous human land-use activities are reducing opportunities for hunting and fishing. Fish spawning and rearing habitat is being lost. Due to watershed degradation in urban areas, "hundred-year floods" are now occurring at intervals of five years, and "five-year floods" are occurring every couple of months during a rainy season, according to King





County's surface water management experts. The loss of wetlands threatens waterfowl and hunting while the loss of Columbia Basin shrub-steppe habitat has put prairie grouse at risk.

- Increasing demand for recreational use of state lakes and streams by boaters, swimmers, water-skiers, rafters, anglers and waterfront home owners creates conflicts.
- Conflicts between hatchery and wild fish management, and escalating costs, have reduced the number and sizes of fish planted in popular waters.
- The state's rapid growth and development are reducing wildlife habitat at a rate that threatens many of our native non-hunted wildlife populations.
- The rising human population increases the demand for enforcement services. Animals driven from their habitat by development are showing up in increasing numbers in the public's backyard. Road construction in wild areas increases the opportunity for poaching.
- Years of deferring maintenance on the 840,000 acres of WDW land and 583 water access sites has resulted in significant deterioration of these public assets. Competing demands, such as recreation and livestock grazing, increase on public lands as the state becomes more crowded with humans.

The Next Five Years

The Wildlife Commission has made it clear that Washington wildlife must be:

- Healthy, secure and accessible for a diverse range of recreational activities.
- Elevated to a higher level of importance in land use decisions.
- Supported financially at a basic level by all citizens of the state.

According to the Budget and Revenue Review Committee report in August 1992, the state's system of supporting fish and wildlife management chiefly with fishing and hunting license fees is antiquated.

The citizen review committee observed that WDW receives

only 1/10 of 1 percent of the general fund and only 3.8 percent of all funds allocated to state natural resource agencies. Committee members recommended the Legislature adopt an eight-year plan for bringing WDW's funding to the "Achievable Program Goals" level.

The citizen committee also noted that House Bill 758 stipulates "adequate funding, now and for future generations, is the responsibility of everyone."

The committee's report lists specific recommendations for improving fish and wildlife protection in Washington.

In addition, the Department is concerned about growing conflicts over fisheries management and the fact that many cutthroat and steelhead stocks are in serious trouble.

Some of the reasons for the fish run declines, such as dams and loss of habitat, are easy to identify. The impact of other factors, such as hatcheries and harvest levels and high-seas driftnets, still is being evaluated.

As research continues, Washington must answer some difficult questions: Do anadromous hatchery fish pose a serious danger to wild runs? Should the Departments of Wildlife and Fisheries be empowered to intervene decisively on habitat and growth issues to protect fish?

Even five years after the Department of Wildlife was created from the Department of Game, the agency and the Commission still wrestle with competing public expectations over managing hunted, non-hunted, fished and non-fished species.

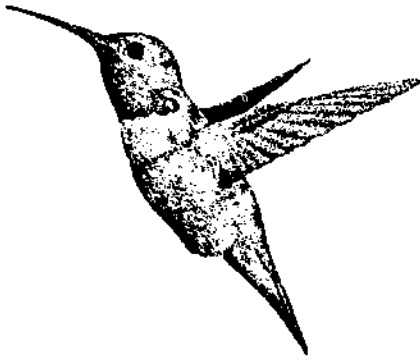
Game and nongame animals do not exist independently of each other. They are part of a complicated, interdependent ecosystem. WDW has taken steps to end the bureaucratic schism that has divided the game and nongame programs in the Wildlife Management Division.

The reorganization of the division will facilitate the agency's course adjustment as it turns from management of individual species to managing "landscapes." Landscapes are ecosystems operating under optimum conditions for wildlife. One way to achieve landscape management is through Species Management Plans currently being developed by WDW.

The plans would have several parts, including:

- Wildlife and habitat objectives with specifics about how many or how much, where and when.





- Species and habitat data based on inventories and models.
- Strategies for meeting wildlife objectives based on ecological relationships.
- Public involvement.

• The plans will drive the individual work plans of agency employees.

Implementing species management plans will require hard choices from WDW and the public, especially if funding is not increased. Some constituent groups may have to be told they will no longer receive the service and assistance to which they have become accustomed.

The plans, based on solid science and an involved public, will be used to deal with issues such as environmental hazards, water allocation, problem wildlife, forest practices, wetlands, recreation and the private property movement.

The plans, and people implementing them, must be monitored by the director and Wildlife Commission for effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and whether or not they meet the public goals and policies.

To manage landscapes under optimum conditions, WDW needs adequate funding and additional authority to protect wildlife habitat.

Support for this authority must come from an effective statewide coalition of fishing, hunting, bird watching, logging, farming, business, environmental, and other interests which depend upon natural resources like water, fish, timber and wildlife.

Fundamental changes have occurred at the Department of Wildlife in its first five years. The agency has worked to make itself responsive, efficient and capable. The agency awaits the challenges of the next five years and those of the 21st century.

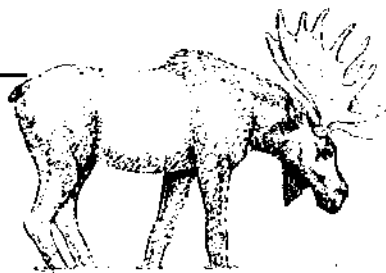
FUND	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION	REVENUE RECEIPT FY-1992	REVENUE RECEIVABLE FY-1992	TOTAL REVENUE FY-1992
001		GENERAL FUND			
	301	OFM OVERHEAD	22,736.92	5,001.73	27,738.65
	405	FINES & FORFEITURES	0.00	0.00	0.00
	409	INTEREST	0.00	0.00	0.00
	440	INDIRECT COST REIMBURSEMENT	4,859.07	638.80	5,497.87
	710	CANCELLED WARRANT-STATUTORY	0	0.00	0.00
	716	RECOVERY OF EXPENDITURES-PRIOR	456.83	0.00	456.83
		FUND TOTAL 001	28,052.82	5,640.53	33,693.35
104		GAME FUND			
	101	RETAIL SALES TAX-DOR	13,001.54	0.00	13,001.54
	245	HUNTING/FISHING LICENSES	22,707,886.95	5,466.00	22,713,352.95
	253	PERSONALIZED LICENSE-DOL	2,465,868.83	-8,992.63	2,456,876.20
	309	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY OVERHEAD	954,491.00	219,974.41	1,174,465.41
	310	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	56,253.62	62,559.75	118,813.37
	311	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	947,965.27	153,918.16	1,101,883.43
	312	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	3,374,260.11	1,099,151.76	4,473,411.87
	315	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR	5,631,420.57	1,236,779.79	6,868,200.36
	320	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	12,364.53	-12,049.51	315.02
	366	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	14,755.00	14,755.00	29,510.00
	381	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	488,975.15	275,437.03	764,412.18
	399	OTHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	166,086.47	56,447.92	222,534.39
	401	INVESTMENT EARNING	0.00	0.00	0.00
	402	PROPERTY INCOME	228,417.36	-118,706.04	109,711.32
	405	FINES & FORFEITURES	185.00	0.00	185.00
	408	TREASURY DEPOSIT INCOME	0.00	0.00	0.00
	409	INTEREST	74,035.50	0.00	74,035.50
	415	SALE OF PROPERTY-TIMBER	46.34	0.00	46.34
	416	SALE OF PROPERTY-OTHER	735,842.29	5,036.29	740,878.58
	421	PUBLICATION, DOCUMENT	11,281.77	-370.08	10,911.69
	422	BOARD, ROOM & MEALS	5,833.83	0.00	5,833.83
	425	FILING FEES & LEGAL SERVICES	78,002.31	-77,982.31	20.00
	427	PROPERTY & RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00
	440	INDIRECT COST REIMBURSEMENT	216,125.60	28,587.83	244,813.43
	441	PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS & GRANTS	1,748,606.19	1,023,613.91	2,772,220.10
	442	LOCAL GOV CONTRIBUTIONS & GRANTS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	481	APPROPRIATION TRANSFER	-26,890.00	0.00	-26,890.00
	499	OTHER REVENUE	26,604.32	13,233.09	39,837.41
	710	CANCELLED WARRANT-STATUTORY	0.00	0.00	0.00
	716	RECOVERY OF EXPENDITURES-PRIOR	81,730.03	1,140.92	82,870.95
	726	PAYROLL FUND	-728,563.00	0.00	-728,563.00
	730	SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS	0.00	0.00	0.00
	791	NSF CHECKS	0.00	0.00	0.00
		FUND TOTAL 104	39,284,586.58	3,978,101.29	43,262,687.87
110		SPECIAL WILDLIFE ACCOUNT			
	312	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	2,280,000.00	0.00	2,280,000.00
	402	PROPERTY INCOME	12,450.00	0.00	12,450.00
	441	INVESTMENT EARNINGS	370,747.08	0.00	370,747.08
		FUND TOTAL 110	2,663,197.08	0.00	2,663,197.08
187		GAME FARM ALTERNATIVE ACCOUNT			
	312	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	-2,280,000.00	0.00	-2,280,000.00
		FUND TOTAL 187	-2,280,000.00	0.00	-2,280,000.00
406		SP SALARY & INS INC			
	726	PAYROLL FUND	728,563.00	0.00	728,563.00
		FUND TOTAL 406	728,563.00	0.00	728,563.00
408		COASTAL PROTECTION ACCOUNT			
	405	FINES & FORFEITS	150,000.00	0.00	150,000.00
		FUND TOTAL 408	150,000.00	0.00	150,000.00
427		SPEC RETIREMENT CONTRIB			
		INCREASE REV ACCT	26,890.00	0.00	26,890.00
		FUND TOTAL 427	26,890.00	0.00	26,890.00
		AGENCY TOTAL	40,601,289.48	3,983,741.82	44,585,031.30

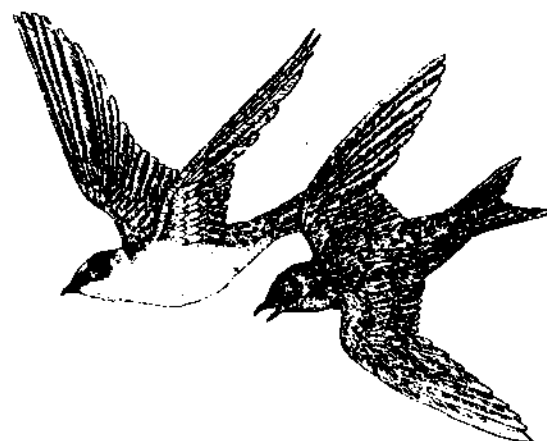
Fiscal Year 1992

(As of 6/99/92 RPT MCP410C-9/8/92)

	ADMIN. SERVICES	LAND RESOURCES	HABITAT MANAGEMENT	WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	FISH MANAGEMENT	ENFORCEMENT
FTE	145.83	39.63	53.55	148.28	238.90	127.83
A SALARIES	4,411,517	1,293,236	2,006,448	4,588,873	6,503,320	4,778,914
B BENEFITS	1,380,900	357,795	526,877	1,263,817	1,875,892	1,232,963
C PERS. SVC. CONTRACT	24,922	38,938	0	95,411	3,000	300
E GOODS & SERVICES	3,610,429	451,538	255,248	2,423,562	3,835,307	1,040,454
G TRAVEL	212,285	73,158	69,276	196,322	298,936	125,092
J CAPITAL OUTLAYS	156,004	396,868	222,539	743,325	592,689	873,938
K NONCAPITAL FIXED ASSETS	92,306	55,023	37,149	89,182	135,978	(215)
N GRANTS	3,135	474,181	0	6,915	794	34,866
P DEBT SERVICE	186,693	22,552	5,989	37,259	27,389	82,150
S INTERAGENCY REIMB.	(103,732)	(124,176)	(423,459)	(37,115)	(53,086)	(59,855)
T INTRA-AGENCY REIMB.	35,429	(35,429)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10,009,888	3,003,684	2,699,067	9,407,551	13,220,219	8,108,607
001 GENERAL FUND-STATE	551,411	835,373	1,938,292	1,086,296	198,319	1,072,904
01B OFF ROAD VEHICLE	10,821	119,463	0	15,148	0	19,187
02R AQUATIC LANDS	952,773	0	0	0	0	0
02V PUBLIC SAFETY & ED.	44,915	0	0	0	0	255,876
057 ST. BUILDING CONSTR.	0	0	0	0	0	0
070 OUTDOOR REC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
104 WILDLIFE ACCT.-STATE	6,261,373	1,508,360	7,140	4,746,195	5,028,774	6,321,090
WILDLIFE ACCT.-FED.	1,705,335	477,991	610,464	2,974,063	5,148,345	48,650
WILDLIFE ACCT.-LOCAL	346,963	0	9,026	208,623	2,693,498	0
110 SPECIAL WILDLIFE ACCT	0	6,183	0	147,854	43,417	0
187 GAME FARM ALTERNATIVE	0	0	0	108,982	0	0
217 OIL SPILL ACCOUNT	0	0	133,764	0	0	0
408 COASTAL PROTECTION	0	0	381	0	0	0
406 SALARY/INS. INCREASE(104)	131,229	54,219	0	115,553	99,881	381,900
427 RETIREMENT INCREASE(104)	5,068	2,095	0	4,837	7,985	9,000

* Includes land acquisition and reimbursement





OPERATING TOTAL	CAPITAL OUTLAY	AGENCY TOTAL
754.02	37.75	791.77
23,581,308	1,081,905	24,663,213
6,638,244	309,298	6,947,542
162,571	686,878	849,449
11,616,538	1,035,536	12,652,074
975,069	174,153	1,149,222
2,985,363	22,601,695*	25,587,058*
409,423	33,915	443,338
519,891	0	519,891
362,032	0	362,032
(801,423)	(16,495,651)	(17,297,074)*
0	0	0
46,449,016	9,427,729	55,876,745
5,682,595	0	5,682,595
164,619	0	164,619
952,773	0	952,773
300,791	0	300,791
0	2,874,244	2,874,244
0	348,670	348,670
23,872,932	1,996,090	25,869,022
10,964,848	4,185,372	15,150,220
3,258,110	17,355	3,275,465
197,454	5,998	203,452
108,982	0	108,982
133,764	0	133,764
381	0	381
782,782	0	782,782
28,985	0	28,985

General Fixed Assets Account Group 6/30/92 (unaudited)

ASSETS:

LAND		\$63,471,120.26
BUILDINGS	8,413,616.51	
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	(4,372,191.52)	
		4,041,424.99
IMPROVEMENTS OTHER THAN BUILDINGS	503,308.60	
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	(142,350.13)	
		360,958.47
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS		1,253,000.00
FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENTS	15,133,423.74	
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	(8,591,323.03)	
		6,542,100.71
TOTAL ASSETS		\$75,668,604.93

FUND EQUITY:

INVESTMENT IN GEN FXD ASSETS - GENERAL FUND	157,180.08
INVESTMENT IN GEN FXD ASSETS - SPEC REV FUNDS	75,511,424.85
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	\$75,668,604.93
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	\$75,668,604.93

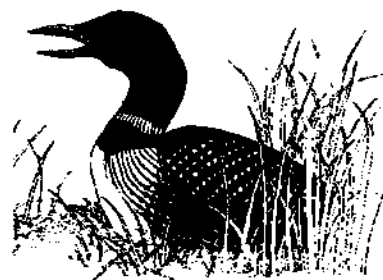
Balance Sheet - Period Ended 6/30/92 (unaudited)

DESCRIPTION	WILDLIFE SPECIAL ACCT FUND 104	GENERAL FUND FUND - 001	O. R. V. ACCOUNT FUND - 01B	AQUATIC LANDS ENHANCEMENT FUND - 02R	PUBLIC SAFETY & EDUCATION FUND - 02Y	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FUND - 057
ASSETS:						
CASH AND POOLED						
INVESTMENTS	2,285,258.88	-5,817,853.83	-185,586.54	-541,401.82	-292,028.47	-828,440.36
OTHER RECEIVABLES (NET)	414,464.07	3,389.81				
DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS	619,470.32	189,614.61				108,357.20
DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS	3,949,055.12	5,001.89				
INVENTORIES	231,353.35					
INVESTMENTS						
INTEREST RECEIVABLE ON INVESTMENT						
TOTAL ASSETS	7,478,602.74	-5,619,847.52	-185,586.54	-541,401.82	-292,028.47	-719,883.18
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY						
LIABILITIES:						
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	624,724.15	49,218.26	3,582.91	23,385.87	150.00	132,554.56
ACCRUED LIABILITIES	4,368.88	27,363.18	1,535.66	630.58	1,000.00	69.43
CONTRACTS AND						
RETAINAGES PAYABLE	1,738,709.54					28,902.01
DUE TO OTHER FUNDS	381,436.59	66,585.64	1,132.14	309.15	4,117.44	4,931.93
DEFERRED REVENUES	-12,338.40					
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,807,901.86	143,177.09	6,260.71	24,334.81	5,267.44	166,457.83
FUND EQUITY:						
RESERVED FOR ENCUMBRANCES	1,269,478.20	244,896.34		535,147.86		1,050,788.90
RESERVED FOR INVENTORIES	231,353.35	0.00				
RESERVED FOR INVESTMENT			0.00	0.00		
RESERVED FOR OTHER SPECIFIC PURPOSES	30,350.00	0.00				-1,936,329.99
RESERVE FOR RESTRICTED ACCOUNTS	0.00	0.00	-171,857.25	-1,100,884.28	-297,286.81	
UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCE	3,140,519.33	-6,007,920.95				
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	4,671,700.88	-5,763,024.61	-171,857.25	-565,736.43	-297,286.81	-885,541.09
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	7,478,602.74	-5,619,847.52	-185,586.54	-541,401.82	-292,028.47	-719,883.18

S FMOB RPT



OUTDOOR RECREATION FUND - 870	SPECIAL WILDLIFE FUND - 110	GAME FARM ALTERNATIVE FUND - 187	OIL SPILL ADMINST. FUND - 217	COASTAL PROTECTION FUND - 408	TOTAL
-535,868.21	154,753.75	282,731.44	-94,584.19	-366,000.00	\$-5,838,829.15
				1,350,000.00	1,757,853.88*
	715.74	1,100.32			920,258.10*
					3,954,057.01*
					231,353.35*
	4,177,892.38				4,177,892.38*
	193.17				193.17
-535,868.21	4,333,555.04	383,831.76	-94,584.19	984,000.00	\$5,212,778.83
17,274.06	4,400.46	21.20	17,367.27	380.53	\$943,078.47*
2,130.00	3,041.68	1,020.31	46.49		41,207.63*
					1,768,611.55*
2,493.28	868.02	688.25	5,296.97	26,000.00	493,870.41*
				1,200,000.00	1,167,661.60*
21,897.34	8,311.46	1,728.76	22,710.73	1,226,380.53	\$4,434,429.56*
2,130.00	22,728.12		16,468.06		\$3,141,638.51*
	0.00				231,353.35*
	1,628,613.28				1,628,613.28*
	0.00				-1,905,979.98*
	0.00				-1,570,038.45*
-559,695.55	2,673,902.18	382,102.00	-133,764.01	-242,380.53	-747,237.59*
-557,565.55	4,325,243.58	382,102.00	-117,294.92	-242,380.53	\$778,548.17*
-535,868.21	4,333,555.04	383,831.76	-94,584.19	984,000.00	\$5,212,778.83*



Washington Department of Wildlife



Serving Washington's
wildlife and people—
now and in the
future

The Washington Department of Wildlife will provide equal opportunities to all potential and existing employees without regard to race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, religion, age, marital status, national origin, disability, or Vietnam Era Veteran's status.

The department receives Federal Aid for fish and wildlife restoration.

The department is subject to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin or handicap. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any department program, activity, or facility, or if you want further information about Title VI or Section 504, write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, or Washington Department of Wildlife, 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia WA 98501-1091.



Recycled paper conserves wildlife habitat.